Chronicle

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POETRY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

Lines written for the 31st of December.

Be compos'd ev'ry toil, and each turbulent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snares;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturb'd by regrets—unencumber'd with cares. [illegible]

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation!
Weary Time seems to pause in his rapid career,
And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,
Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the year.

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows are closing,
That enwrap his broad path in the mantle of night;
While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet reposing
Undismay'd at the wrecks that have number'd his flight.

From yon temple where Fashion's bright tapers are lighted,
Her vot'ries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear;
And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)
Assemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh I hate the stale cup which the idlers have tasted—
When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day;
How the flow'rs of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away!

They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor,
To recal the kind moments, neglected while near;
When the hours that oblivion has cancell'd forever,
Are interr'd by her hand—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What throngs have relinquish'd life's perishing breath!
How many have shed their last tear of dejection,
And close'd the dim eye in the darkness of death!

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended,
Beneath the low pall that envelopes their [illegible]
Or to death's lonesome valley have gently descended,
And made their cold beds—with the grave of the year!

'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing,
Rose bright on the happy, the careless and gay,
Who now on their pillow of dust are reposing,
Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of bliss, while her smile is expiring,
Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tear,
Reflect, and be wise—for the day is retiring,
And to morrow will dawn on the grave of the year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flourish,
But silence for each her dark mansion prepare;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lilly o'erspread the wan cheek of despair.

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd,
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere,
By sunbeams of splendor immortal enlighten'd
Which no more shall go down—on the grave of a year.

MONTGARNIER.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

There is a great deal of difficulty in Pennsylvania at the present moment, to determine how the Snyderites, otherwise called the "New School Democrats" shall contrive to take the privilege of election out of the hands of the people, without sacrificing their personal popularity, and at the same time, keep the officers of the state among themselves. So much noise has been made about caucusing, & caucus nominations, in the United States elections, that the "New School," who have for some time conducted the peoples' business in Pennsylvania, without taking the trouble to consult them, begin to be afraid how they shall get along upon their former plan. Harrassed by this fear, they at lengh hit upon the scheme of submitting the question to the decision of the electors of president and vice-president—and this seems to be highly satisfactory to all concerned—except the people, who, as usual, are not to be troubled with, or even to have a voice in their own matters. And this is what is called by our double refined democrats—FREEDOM OF ELECTION. Such is the result of their regard for the people.—When an election approaches, they agree upon a division of offices among themselves each one taking that which, upon the whole, he likes best, and then they go to work to satisfy the peeple of two cardinal points—1st. That it is all important to the highest interests, that democracy should prevail—and 2dly. That it is equally important to those interests, that a few noisy office seekers, and office-holders who make all this disturbance should have all the benefits which proceed from the prevalence of democracy. Now every member of the New School is challenged to show a single substantial benefit to the people at large, which the great body of the people of Pennsylvania have derived from the reign of their democrats.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

ON THE MODE OF MAKING COBWEBS.

Messrs Editors,

The following particulars relative to the web of the Spider, [illegible] is copied from a respectable [illegible] 1815, from the London [illegible] Magazine of 1790 [illegible] it has appeared in your paper and as it may amuse and instruct many of your readers, I have transcribed it:

Your Correspondent, G.

I had (says the writer) some shrubs in pots: and one day, when it was very warm, I removed them from the sun, and placed them on the floor of my chamber. Casting my eyes on them an hour after I was not a little surprised to see a pretty small, vertical Spiders' web which extended from one shrub to another. It was not above two inches in diameter; but the concentrick circles & radii were extremely numerous. Nothing could be more elegant: and the centre of it was quietly occupied by a small spider, not larger than the head of a pin. I was certain that this web had not existed an hour before, as I had removed my pots one after the other and I could not conceive how so much work, that must have required so many journeys, could have been completed so soon; but what increased my astonishment not a little was that, each pot was placed in a small vessel filed with water. Supposing then that the spider had gone from the one shrub to the other to fix its threads it must have been obliged to cross the water which appeared to me improbable, as the animal was not of the aquatick kind.

I removed by means of a feather the small spider from the middle of its web: and to be sure that no floating thread adhered to it moved another feather several times around that on which the spider was placed: I then gave it a gentle shake, which made the insect descend 7 or eight inches, extending its legs and spinning. It then remained stationary, in a horizontal situation, having all its legs folded upon its belly where it had applied its thread, so that it seemed to be suspended by the middle of its body. I saw it from time to time, make half a turn, very speedily, sometimes to the right and sometime to the left, and this movement was perfectly spontaneous: for there was no agitation in the air or the feather, which I had fixed to the back of a chair. After being suspended in this manner half an hour, the small spider made a spring towards my breast, raising itself rapidly by an oblique line, which made an angle of 40 or 50 with the perpendicular. I repeated this experiment several times; and I always observed that the spider after having remained a few moments suspended, constantly rose in an oblong direction, in order to reach some neighbouring object. A further experiment was made with a magnifying glass, but the account will occupy more room than you can spare for one subject. The thread of the spider was lengthened about seven or eight inches per second—a multitude of other threads were established between the principal ones; and the net-work seemed as if formed by magick—and the work was carried on with so much rapidity, that the writer says it was impossible for him to follow it minutely.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. Jan. 8.

Unaccountable Circumstance—On the 25th ult. a chaise, together with greater part of the harnesss, was found in a piece of woods remote from any road or dwelling house, in the south easterly part of South Hadley, where, from circumstances, it is conjectured it must have been more than a month. A few rods from the chaise was found a trunk broken open and empty, on the bottom of which was branded "[illegible] Frost." The adjacent woods and fields have been searched by the inhabitants; but nothing further discovered, excepting a few small article of no value—a paper purporting to be a receipt from——to Thomas Lancaster, dated Ellington, Dec. 1815—and part of the envelope of a letter which seems to have been directed to Thomas Lancaster. A stranger, calling himself by this name apparently in a state of partial derangement, about the 20th Nov. last tarried over night at the house of Mr. John S. Ebbe, in the north part of Springfield, from whence he started in the morning with the same chaise. Nothing further is known of him. The chaise and harness are old, and of little value.

Mr Thomas Ewell, an eminent American farmer, earnestly recommends the grinding of all grian before it is given to animals, and asserts, that three quarts of oats or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three gallons not ground; and of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water so as to make a thin mush. This mush to be mixed with cut hay or straw." He says; following this plan will reduce the consumption of grain one half.

NORFOLK, (VIR.) JAN 10.

Earthquake...We are informed by Capt. Bell of the schr. Decatur (arrived here yesterday) from St. Bartholomews that on his homeward passage, on the 31st December being in lat. 27, 25, N. long. 70, 50, W. his vessel experienced an uncommonly severe shock, from a sudden convulsion of the sea occasioned, as may readily be supposed, by an Earthquake. The concussion of the water was accompanied with a noise so much resembling that of a vessel when striking on a rock or wreck, that they for some time believed it actually to be the case.—It imparted to the vessel a tremulous motion which was very appalling; and the [illegible] those on board to believe that she was going down. So violent was the undulation which she experienced that the compass was nearly unshipped, and Capt. Bell immediately ordered a trial of the pumps but found she made no more water than usual. This happened at 1 P. M. at half past [illegible] the same evening another shock was very sensibly felt but its duration and violence were less remarkable than the preceding one. We had heard several of our citizens state that they felt a shock here on the same day and about the same hour.

BOURBON COTTON SEED.

The following is an extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in New-York, to a gentleman near this place, to whom was forwarded a quantity of the Bourbon cotton seed. Should our climate and soil prove congenial to its culture, it will be a valuable acquisition to our planters. In the English market the Bourbon cotton obtaines a decided preference over the Sea-Island.—

"Having heard last year, that some planters in the neighborhood of Savannah had tried with success some of the Bourbon cotton seed; I wrote my brother to send me a few bags of it by the first opportunity, and now he sends me a much larger quantity, in hopes of rendering a service to a country where he experienced the kindest hospitality, for which his gratitude shall be everlasting. That seed has been selected in the Island of Bourbon, by the East Indian Company's Agent, who ships yearly 200,000 lbs. of it to Bombay, & is therefore of the best quality possible coming from such a distance.

From these circumstances, my brother hopes [illegible] of it may [illegible] improvement of your crops of upland cotton, and knowing your partiality for all that concerns plantations, he begs you to accept of them as a mark of his friendship."

FIRE!

A writer in the Democratic Press suggests some valuable hints for arresting the progress of this destructive element. Among others, as the least expensive and attended with more success, he recommends covering entirely the roofs of houses with blankets kept continually wet—which requires a much smaller quantity of water, and consequently less labour, than is usually employed on such occasions. He mentions a circumstance where an intelligent citizen (whose house was in the immediate vicinity of a dreadful conflagration) adopted this plan, and actually saved his property and that of several of his neighbors.

BONAPARTE.

Among the many extraordinary reported escapes of Bonaparte, the following, (although unfounded) may amuse our readers as an ingenious hoax related with attractive minuteness. It is published on the authority of letter dated Paris, Nov. 1. "Some French refugees in the U. States, among whome, it may be remembered is Joseph, the brother of Bonaparte, lately fitted out a vessel ostensibly for a comercial purpose, but in reality well armed and manned, for the hostile purpose of delivering the captive at St. Helena. The preparations for this expedition having escaped the vigilance of the French and English consuls at New York, the vessel sailed from that port, and after a propitious passage, came, in sight of the English vessel stationed off the island—the latter, boarded by surprize, surrendered after a gullant resistance. This enterprising crew then, under false pretences, together with the assistance of some agents in the island, obtained leave to enter the harbour and land their cargo. But no sooner had they landed themselves in sufficient numbers to attempt the execution of their design, than a desperate combat ensued between them and the garrison, in which the former are stated to have prevailed. Having thus become masters of the island, this chivalrous party effected their purpose, hastily embarking the imperial captive, with whom they set sail for the United States, and landad at length at Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy is mentioned as the csmmander of this extraordinary expedition.

A Valuable Tree—A Mr. Hinsdell of Bennington Vermont, (says the Boston Gazette) cut down an Elm Tree last Spring, which supplied his family with fuel during the whole summer, and left him *twelve cords* towards his winter supply. The tree yielded *forty eight* [illegible] *loads.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[The following observations of Mr. Randolph we extract from the sketch of the debate on the Compensation Law, more as a matter of curiosity, than as giving any regular argument upon the subject.]

Mr. Randolph asked leave to explain. He hardly knew how, he said, to express the disappointment he felt at having occasioned, by the few remarks he yesterday expressed the strong excitement which gentlemen appeared to feel. He recalled the attention of the House to the original declaration on his part, prior to the passage of the bill—when it was impossible to know who were in favor of it; when decision in the committee of the whole had led him to believe that a very large majority indeed were in favor of the law—yes, Mr. R. said, he did say *a priori* [illegible] in his neighbour's pocket. [illegible] And the gentleman from Pennsylvania to-day told the house that the sentiments [illegible] people have ratified, [illegible] would not here repeat. He had, he said, at the last session and now pronounced a rule of action for himself; he had not set up his opinion as a code of morality for others. He had [illegible]; he was glad to [illegible] the conduct of one [illegible] member. The declaration he had made [illegible]—for he hardly now knew who had voted for and who against the law: who took the money [illegible], with the exception of [illegible] himself and his colleague [Mr. Tucker] [illegible] repeated I stand [illegible] Mr. R. under circumstances peculiar [illegible] a great while ago since I made another declaration—[illegible] reminded sometimes of the exclamation of [illegible] King Lear—

——"The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanch, & Sweetheart, see, they bark at me!"

Honourable gentlemen are mistaken.—So long as I stand on this floor uncorrected—[Mr Barbour here rose, and begged leave to ask, whether the gentleman, in his Shakespearian quotation, respecting Tray, Blanch, &c. had any allusion to him? If he had, he should like to hear from him.] I believe, said Mr. R. I am entitled to the floor. I am under the correction of the chair. He said he was not under any excitement; he had risen with no such view as to produce [illegible]. He had risen for the purpose of stating, that, so long as the [illegible] of this house deemed his language [illegible], he [illegible] responsible to no man out of the house, but at his own will and pleasure. The Speaker of this house, he said, was [illegible] by the house to preserve decorum & the order of debate. So long as he, said Mr. R. permits me to go on unchecked, I will express my opinion on this and every other subject, without restraint. The time has gone by, sir—my situation as well as the situation of other honorable members on this floor is changed; the time has passed, when—I might say like another of Shakespeare's characters, who, if not witty himself, was the cause of wit in others—when if not great myself, I could be the cause of greatness in others. No man can now raise himself [illegible] *my* [illegible]

It appeared to him, Mr. R. said, that an excitement had been raised on this occasion, which unquestionably he had not himself felt until to-day, if he felt it now. During the last session of congress, he said, it would be well recollected, he had made a proposition that the act should take effect, not during the present congress, but at a future time. That proposition had been overruled on the suggestion of the honorable Speaker, that it seemed to him more proper that each congress should assess its own wages. An observation had been made also by an honorable and venerable member from Massachusets on that occasion, which had its proper weight, in consequence of which Mr. R. had withdrawn his motion.—But was it not competent for any honorable member to have renewed it? Why had not this vituperated law been opposed at the last session with more energy, eloquence and argument? Why had the opposition been reserved to this session of congress? Why had not gentlemen brought forward their propositions, and put them by Yeas and Nays, on the journal of this house? Why, said Mr. R. I recollect perfectly—I must be excused in saying it—I recollect distinctly, that the division in the committee of the whole house on that bill was not the same as the division in the house, and the argument at the fireside was unquestionably not in every case the argument on the floor. I bring forward no charge against any member—but the fact was as stated. The gentleman from Virginia says he will not account to me for his conduct. Have I called on any man to do so? I have asserted my principles merely, and I will maintain them.

Mr. R. said he had risen barely for the purpose of explanation; but, being on the floor, he hoped he might be permitted to make one remark on the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which certainly had created much mirth. I had hoped [said Mr R.] they would have allayed the asperity which had been excited, which I dislike to meet—not certainly because I am afraid of it. But, I am about the lose of my parliamentary career, and should be sorry to go out of the world out of charity with any man, from the highest to the lowest—from Alpha to Omega. I should wish to close my political, as my physical life, in peace with all mankind: but, if it must be closed, with my back against the wall, not in charity but in strife, be it so!—I submit.

Mr Barbour said that, in the few remarks which he had this morning made to the committee, he had reference to what he thought and had called an unwarrantable expression of the gentleman from Virginia; and, he thought, had parted with him as lightly as the occasion would permit. When, (said Mr. B.) I rose, I asked the gentleman whether he alluded to me in his Shakesperian quotation; the gentleman declined an explanation—and afterwards took occasion to say, that he did not consider himself responsible, either in or out of the house, for what he said on this floor. On this occasion, said Mr. B. I will only remark, that, in regard to a gentleman having thus disavowed responsibility for any thing said here, it is not material to any one what he says.

Mr. Randolph begged pardon of the House—he begged pardon for again rising. The interruption of the gentleman from Virginia had been unparliamentary—an interruption with the pallid face and tongue of passion was not that sort of interruption, Mr. R. said, which he would acknowledge on this floor. No man, said Mr. R. has a right to ask me, in debating on general topics, if I alluded to him. I am addressing the chair, the country and the house

B[illegible] as, [illegible] to g[illegible] said Mr. R. before the [illegible] I spoke [illegible] rules for themselves. [illegible] able gentleman to give [illegible] account of his [illegible] or his [illegible]. I know nothing of his money, nor how he has expended it; nor do I care. It is a matter, as he has properly said, for him and his constituents. What, Mr. R. asked, was to be the consequence of this kind of admission? It was not for him to pursue it. What was to become of the freedom of speech on this floor, if so long as the chairman of the committee of the whole or the speaker of the House did not think proper to interpose—and, Mr. R. said he had never found any backwardness on their part in calling *him* to order—if a man, speaking his own opinions, talking about public affairs in the general, is to be catched up, he would not say by any drawcansir who happened to get into that House, but by any man who thinks he may obtain distinction, or show his valor, by marking any individual on this floor? In regard to getting rid of responsibility, said Mr. R. the honorable gentleman may place that on what footing he pleases. I disavow the right of any man to rise upon this floor, and demand of me whether I allude to him when I make use of a general expression. There are many individuals in this House whom I do not know—for I never met them in the House or out of it; they would any of them, Mr. R. intimated, have the same right to demand explanation. He was very sorry, extremely sorry, he said, the matter had taken this turn. As he said before, although there was [illegible] little feeling on his part on the present occasion, there was nothing of parade [illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1816.

THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR COUNTRY.—In many of the large cities of the Union, we have seen that the embarrassments of commerce and commercial men, are enhanced infinitely beyond what was ever before felt in this country. In considering the present distress and the high promise of glory and gain after the end of the late war, we are insensibly brought to adopt the following reflections:

"What have we gained by the war?" Since the peace, has the public happiness received augmentation? Have the national incumbrances decreased? Have our manufactures flourished? Have commercial failures diminished either in number or magnitude? Have the channels of wealth opened their abundance to the honorable claims of industry, to the solid and progressive improvement of the community? Has any thing like this been really and substantially the case? On the contrary, it is notorious, that since the peace the public ease has experienced alarming encroachments—that the public debt is rather increased than diminished—that domestic traffic and manufactures have languished almost to stagnation—that bankruptcies have increased in our commercial towns, and that the general condition of our country has exhibited a [illegible] spectacle of national anti-climax.

Were we not all amply fortified with reason in expecting an alleviation of the public burthens and a large accumulation of prosperity at the termination of the late war? It was confidently supposed that the distress and embarrassment into which every class of society, between indigent poverty and superfluous opulence, is plunged by war, at the dawn of peace would call imperiously for mitigation—that with the name, the substantial advantages of peace, ought to be conferred—that among these advantages, diminution of public tribute, holds a primary station, and that, though under the most auspicious consequences, it were sheer folly to look for any thing like total exemption from taxation, it is yet the simplest justice, to demand at the conclusion of war, the immediate abolition of all taxes instituted for its support. The produce of public exertion is now found, in the aggregate, to be barren of public benefit.—Multiplied privations are found, in general, to have seriously discouraged rather than quickened diligence and industry. And where that is not the case, the hard-earned emoluments of persevering labor have been absorbed as soon as acquired in the capacious gulph of taxation. Is it then, amidst this combination of calamities, which have already thrown multitudes in our seaport and manufacturing towns into idleness, that we can rationally imagine that new artificers and new manufacturers, whether imported or brought forth at home, will meet with patronage and employment? What is the stimulus to activity?—Gain. Where is it to be sought? Surely not in the service of pennyless indigence and spare mediocrity. True it is, that in consequence of the uncommon diminution of the absolute necessaries of life for the present year, that the farmers may get high prices for their crops—But, is he not impoverishing his own substance, and will he not suffer for it in a year of plenty? Unless, therefore, a considerable reduction of taxes accompany the restoration of peace and our government take some measures to place the trade of the country, as near as may be, in a proper situation, we see not what marvellous advantage attends the restoration of peace.

That the cessation of war affords scope, and abundant scope too, for the abridgment of national expenditure, is obvious to the humblest capacity. But, though acted upon, of what avail is this circumstance, while the public burthens remain comparatively unlessened? Retrenchment, confined simply to expenditure, never can be an object worthy national pursuit, nor when obtained, worthy national gratulation. For, though considered as a *mean* of working great and beneficial changes, it stands in a highly important point of view; yet, regarded as an isolated measure, as a measure containing within itself the *principium et finis* of its operation, its importance shrinks into a mere nullity—not extending itself and effecting corresponding retrenchment in the public imposts, not enlarging the sphere and invigorating the circulation of public opulence, not exciting public energy, nor assisting public industry—it is destitute of the results which alone can impart value to it, and promotes not any one end of political economy. But, in addition to these *negative* evils, there are others hanging about it of a *positive* nature. Retrenchment cannot take place without the dismission of a numerous body of governmental dependants, to whom deprivation of office is deprivation of the means of subsistence. These individuals will either sink into [illegible] poverty, or be compelled to cast themselves on the benevolence of their relatives, who, from the vicissitude of political affairs, must have to deplore their own loss of fortune and reduced condition.—The same effect is produced by disbanding a large military or naval force, or any portion of it, at the conclusion of a war. It lets loose upon society a [illegible] of dissatisfied and hungry cormorants, who [illegible] prey upon their unsuspicious neighbours, than return to the quiet industry of private life for their daily bread. This is, then, the happy effects of this boasted advantage. The coffers of government become replenished and the finances of the country are depressed. Fresh opportunity is afforded to the [illegible] of retaining what the exigencies of the military are—And, as though misery and affliction were not sufficiently diffused, that which is held out as a blessing, proves a curse and an aggravation.

But it may be said, that we have gained something by peace, independent of the "glory and success of the war." It may be said that by a peace intercourse between nation and nation is renewed—the springs of commerce recover their wonted elasticity—domestic industry receives a new impulse—and the [illegible] is attested by the general industry and augmentation [illegible] the fact as regards us? It is a course of reasoning, which, upon abstract principles, may look well, but it is more specious than sound. If, after a tedious and expensive war, the renewal of intercourse between different nations were indeed *per se* productive of the consequences depicted—if the renovation of an entire commerce were indeed the certain and inevitable result—if new facilities presented themselves to the arts of labor and the acquisition of riches, then should we most willingly concede the point. But the truth is, that the realization of these flattering prospects depend not exclusively on the event of peace—Nay it cannot be brought about without the influence of another cause. The continuance of a system of taxation, both upon the luxuries and necessaries of life which, though apparently inconsiderable and unnoticed, yet in its operations affects all classes, and especially the poorer class of the community, and which is exorbitant as it is inflicted in a republican government, and by those who have been wafted into power by the whirlwind that they raised against every species of taxation. The enormous sacrifices which, during the war, impaired property and diminished industry, in times of peace, after the fever has subsided, will beget the same effect—and these effects will remain as long as the causes which produced them subsist. It is quite [illegible] that commerce will spring up in this state of things, or flourish where there are no means of carrying it on. For, while trade continues to depend on [illegible] money, and materials; dearth of the one and the falling off of labor necessary to render valuable the other, must tend to its extinguishment. Taxes must therefore be circumscribed and commerce assisted before peace works any improvement, and the latter is to be prized, not for its intrinsic virtues, but in proportion to the extent of its operation on the former.

There is one reflection which ought to occur to all, in observing the present situation of public affairs, which is, the imbecility and mistaken policy of the men who have brought it upon us. We may not, and if we might judge from the present popularity of these men *alone*, we are mistaken in arraigning their conduct: But what federalists years ago maintained has been fulfilled, viz. that a restriction upon commerce was the ruin of commerce. We have been continually on the decline since the peace, and from present indications, we have not seen the worst of it. Yet this is no time to repeat old stories, or to revive the animosities of former times—all we have to do, is to get out of the scrape as well as we can. Let those who boast so much of public favor see that they deserve it. It is their business to bring back former times.—"Our withers are unwrung."

CONGRESS.—We have omitted the journals from Washington this week, as they have related principally to the debates and conflicting motions upon the famed Compensation Law. The question is at length put to rest in the House, by a decision which goes to *repeal the law*, but—not till after the end of this session. The present members are determined to have their 3000 dollers each out of the Treasury and to leave it to their successors to get as much for their services as they can. By this vote, there is no fixed pay for the members, and the next Congress will be necessitated to do it for themselves, which no doubt will be the first business acted upon the next session.

The following are reported as the remarks of our worthy member in Congress, on the Compensation Bill. He has been throughout, a strenuous advocate for it, and this is all we can find that the "[illegible]ters" have said about him.

Mr. *Culpepper* said, that it was well knewn he voted for the increase, & not only voted for it, but afforded it what little aid he could. He thought that legislators ought never to yield their sense of right and justice. Printers, he said, raised the hue and cry against the law, fellows who are always ready on such occasions, and who had full as much influence on public opinion as they deserved—the party in the minority charged it to the majority, they said they would pass any bill they pleased—for himself, he rejoiced he had taken the part he did, he stood differently from some gentlemen, his election had not taken place, he had not passed the ordeal—that he had as much attachment for his constituents as any man, but if they did not pay him for his public duties that attachment would diminish, he had and would pursue his own intentions, and called God and the sergeant at arms to witness that he had always acted in what he conceived the best manner towards his country constituents and himself.

The Legislature of New-York are now in session at Albany.

[COMMUNICATION.]

That all men [illegible] to worship Almighty God according to [illegible] of their own consciences, is a [illegible] is a privilege as conformable [illegible] to correct public policy. It is [illegible] person who holds the [illegible] compatible with the good of society, as conducive to future happiness. [illegible] constitution of our country, securing to all [illegible] the citizens of [illegible] themselves for the purpose of [illegible] an Episcopal Church. [illegible] opposition to the Pres[illegible] Episcopal Church [illegible] who prefer other [illegible] themselves to declare that they have in person and by [illegible] for many years contributed to support [illegible] wishes in this particular have [illegible] the state of the society should [illegible] the proper period—that period [illegible] of population and [illegible] successful. The means of support of the [illegible] and Episcopal Churches [illegible] we hold [illegible] we are not separated [illegible] to attain future and lasting felicity. To you, to every denomination of Christians, acting on these principles and with these views, we hold ourselves connected, not opposed.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Meeting of Merchants.—On Monday evening last, a meeting of merchants and ship owners was held at New York, at which it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the means best calculated to ameliorate the present embarrassed state of our commerce, and to draft a *Memorial to Congress on that subject*. A committee of fifteen was accordingly appointed consisting of the first mercantile characters in that city.

Latest from the Mediterranean. By the arrival of the brig Alexander captain [illegible], at New-York, we learn that Commodore Chauncey, in the Washington 74, capt. Creighton, together with the frigate U. States, capt. Shaw, and the Peacock sloop of war, capt Rogers, were only waiting at Gibraltar for a wind to proceed up the Mediterranean to join the remainder of the squadron, which were ordered to rendezvous at Port Mahon, consisting of the frigate Java, capt. Perry and Constellation capt. Crane, sloops Erie, capt. Gamble, and Ontario, captain Downs, brig Spark, capt. Nicholson, sch. Hornet & Chippewa.—Mr. Shaler, our Consul General for the Barbary States, was on board the Washington. It was the Commodore's intention to proceed to Algiers, to insist upon the ratification of the treaty with the Dey, and to blockade his ports in case of his adhering to his determination of not ratifying it, without the brig of war he demanded was given to him. It was the general opinion, that the Dey would persist in his demand, which would render a reinforcement of our squadron absolutely necessary, to carry the blockade [illegible] into execution. From the moment Lord Exmouth's squadron left Algiers, the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications [illegible] the direction of able [illegible] engineers, which are nearly completed, and the defects which Lord Exmouth's attack pointed out are perfectly remedied. They have also erected furnaces to heat shot, so that the place must be considered very strong. In fact the Algerines [illegible] the fire.

Algerine Navy.—The Dey has purchased several vessels of war and is actively employed in [illegible]

Spanish Expedition.—We also learn that the Spanish Government were making great exertions [illegible] in South America, and that General O'Donnel had arrived at Porto Santa Mary's with a part of the troops ([illegible]) destined to compose the expedition to Buenos Ayres, from which the most flattering results to the Royal cause are expected.

From the impoverished state of the treasury, and the deficiency of military supplies, some months must probably elapse before the expedition can be fitted out. Mr. Henry Ogden, came in the Alexander, with Despatches from Commodore Chauncey. [*New-York Adv.*

Cultivation of the Sugar Cane.—We understand from unquestionable authority, that Sugar of an excellent quality was made at the plantation of Major Jas. Hamilton, Jun. on Callawassie Island, St. Lukes Parish, on the [illegible] of Jan. from Canes which have been cut and stacked since the 12th of Nov. last. It is remarkable that their exposure to a severe frost on the night of the 11th did not perfect granulation of the Juice, notwithstanding some few of the more exposed ends of the canes were partially acidulated. We learn that the product in *quantity* per acre is sufficient (when the last most unfavorable season is considered) to warrant and encourage a continuance of its cultivation on a more extensive scale.

Every man that loves his country must feel an interest in the cultivation of the Sugar Cane.—The short and simple process which it undergoes to fit it for use, cannot, with propriety, abstract any part of the work attending it, from the sphere of Agriculture. The cultivation must necessarily be confined to the *Southern* section of the Union—to the hands of those who otherwise would be attending to Rice or Cotton. The plant is not only beautiful to the eye, but pays a rich tribute to the soil and neighborhood where it is raised. The blades, the stock, the verry *offal*, we may say of this exuberant gift of nature, are all useful. Every thing that ministers to its existence and maturity, it nourishes with unsparing and unstinted luxury.

Men are much in the habit of talking about *domestic manufactures*, being the surest mean to establish our National Independence. We approve [illegible] independence. [illegible] independence. [illegible] and [illegible] to say [illegible] —to [illegible] The true [illegible] the sugar [illegible] of our fine country.

'Tis true, that [illegible] some [illegible] in the political world [illegible] the Europeans from our market [illegible] our cotton and woollen [illegible] of good quality, and in great demand. And [illegible] State. The [illegible] and elastic [illegible] But it is not our intention [illegible] our country. [illegible]

Georgia and the Carolinas have [illegible] enterprise [illegible] the Sugar Cane [illegible] the pressure of these [illegible] restrictions, which the caprice or folly of foreign states has the power of [illegible]—and they will [illegible] these bulwarks of real National Independence which are rapidly rising [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Pay of Militia.

I SHALL attend at the following places, either in person or by agent, for the purpose of discharging the claims as compensation for military services, performed by the militia called into the service of United States during the late war, from the counties of Moore, Richmond and Anson.

At Moore Court-House, on Wednesday the 5th February next.

At Richmond Court House, on Saturday the 8th February.

At Anson Court-House, on Tuesday the 11th Febuary.

JUNIUS SNEED,
Dist. P. M. U. S. Army.
Raleigh, January 22, 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the persons who made purchases at the sale of the stock of the late firm of *Pea[illegible] & Tillinghast*, that unless they call and pay their Bonds immediately, they will be put in suit without discrimination.

P. I. TILLINGHAST Jun.
Surviving Partner.
January 30, 1817

Miss M. Mackenzie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Fayetteville that she will commence giving Lessons on the Piano Forte, on the 10th of February next, or sooner if applied to. Her terms are 15 dollars a quarter and do. [illegible] entrance.

Fayetteville, January 30 1817.

For Liverpool.

The Ship GEORGE PORTER,
(CAPT. FOSTER,)

BURTHEN 280 Tons, a new and first rate Vessel, will sail from Wilmington, in the month of February. For freight, or passage, apply to the Captain, or Edmund Bridge, Jun. at Wilmington, or in Fayetteville, to

WINSLOW & HUSKE.

January, 30. 33-3t

John Armstrong,

Person Street,

HAS just opened a New Store in the House lately occupied by James Baker, and next door to Larkin Newby, where he has for sale a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, suitable for the season.

ALSO:

A complete collection of most genuine WINES AND LIQUORS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, viz.

L. P. Teneriffe } *Wines.*
Sweet Malaga }
Antigua Rum
N. England do.
Holland Gin,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Iron—Salt
Molasses &c. &c.

all which will be sold at the lowest prices

All orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

January 30. 33-3t

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully requested to take notice, that in carrying Merchandize or Produce between Wilmington & Fayetteville or to or from either place, the subscribers will not in future be liable to any of the rules applicable to common carriers, nor be responsible for any loss or damage happening to property placed on board their boats, unless occasioned by the want of ordinary care and diligence in the commander and crew.

Duncan Thompson, *Clark & M'Neill,*
John MacMillan, *L. Newby,*
H. Branson, *P. I. Tillinghast, jr*
Winslow & Huske, *James Mitchell,*
Norman M'Leod, *Sam'l Pearce & Co.*
James Baker, *Will. H. Bowen,*
Campbell & Waddill, *Kelly & Evans,*
M'Neil & Kirkland, *Yarbrough & Hart*
Alexander Campbell.

Fayetteville, Jan. 30, 1817.

Notice.

ON Saturday the 8th of February next, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, in lower Fayetteville, will be offered for sale on the premises to the highest bidders. They are supposed to be escheated and are designated in the plan of the town as Numbers 24, 82, 89, 91, 93, 98, 99, 102, 103, 117, 118.

Purchasers will be required to give Bond with security, payable at three annual instalments, carrying interest from the date, or by making payment on the day of sale a deduction of six per cent will be allowed.

ALEX. M'MILLAN,
Agent for the University.

January 30, 1817.

Coarse Woolens.

A few bales low priced Cloths, Coatings and Rose Blankets just received and for sale by

GEO. T. HEARSEY
Hay-Street.

23-tf

Winslow & Huske,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Brown and Loaf Sugar
Prime Coffee
3d Proof St Croix and New-England Rum
Genuine Old Port }
Do. Sherry } Wine
Lisbon & Colemenar }
Assorted Crates of Earthen Ware
at 40 per cent on the sterling Invoice.

Fayetteville, January 23. 32-3t

JOHN CRUSO,

GREEN-ST.—NEAR THE BRIDGE,

Has just Received a Supply of
Old 4th proof Jamaica Rum
3d do Wd. Island do
Maderia Wine, in bottles
Claret do in cases
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Superior W. I. Shrub
Lime Juice
Sugar

ALSO,

Boxes Soap
Pickle Salmon
Havana Segars of the best quality
Martinique Cordials in cases
4 elegant Ladies work Boxes
An assortment of elegant Bonnets trimmed.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28. 23-tf

FAYETTEVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

MERCHANDIZE.		FROM $	cts	TO $	cts	REMARKS.
Bacon,	lb		15		17	
Butter			20		2[illegible]	
Beeswax			25		3[illegible]	
Beef	bbl	12		14		
Brandy, Apple	gal	1	25			
Peach				1	1[illegible]	
Corn	bush		25	1	30	
Cotton	lb		22		2[illegible]	
Coffee			22		24	
Flour	bbl	11		11	5[illegible]	
Flax-seed (rough)	bush	1	2[illegible]	1	2[illegible]	
Iron	100 lb	5		5	50	
Lead (bar)	lb		10			
Lard			12		1[illegible]	
Molasses	gal		6[illegible]		70	
Oats	bush		75		80	
Pork	bbl	15		18		
Rum, Jamaica, 4th prf	gal	1	6[illegible]	1	7[illegible]	
W I 3d proof		1	50			
American, 1st do			90		95	
Rice	100 lb	4		4	50	
Salt, Turks Isle, &c.	bush		70		80	
Liverpool			8[illegible]		90	
Sugars, 1st quality	100 lb	17	50	18		
2d do		15		16		
Loaf			35		40	
Tobacco	100 lb	7		8		
Tallow	lb		18		20	
Wheat	bush	1	90	2	25	
Whiskey	gal		[illegible]		[illegible]	

WILMINGTON PRICE CURRENT.

MERCHANDISE.		FROM $	cts	TO $	cts	REMARKS.
Bacon,	lb	14				sales
Butter, (best,)			28			do
Beef,	bbl	11				do
Candles,	lb		22			do
Corn Meal,	bush	1	50	1	75	retail
Cotton,	lb		24			dull
Coffee, (best)			18			dull
Copperas,			2			
Flour, fine,	bbl	12	50			
Superfine,		13				
Flax-seed,	bush.	1	25			very dull
Grain, corn,		1	40	1	50	sales
Wheat,		2	25			
Hides,	lb		13		15	in demand
Iron, Russia,	ton	95				dull
Swedes,		95				do
Lard,	lb		16			
Lime,	half bbl	2	50	3		
Lumber, boards & scantling,	1000	17				sales
Shingles, 22 in. cyp		2	50			do
Ton timber,						no sale
Ranging do.		10				sales
Molasses, (retailing)	gal		55			
Nails,	lb		[illegible]			dull
Navalstores, Tar,	bbl	1	2[illegible]			sales
Pitch,		2				do
Turpentine		2	25			
Spirit do.	gal		40			
Peas, black-eye,	bush	2				scarce
Pork, (good)	bbl	16		17		retail
Rice,	100 lb	3	50	3	75	[illegible]
Salt, Liverpool,	bush		45			[illegible]
Turks Isle, &c.			5[illegible]			do
Soap,	lb		1[illegible]		12	retail
Spirits, B'dy, Apple,	gal	1	7[illegible]	2		
Peach						[illegible]
Cognac,						
Gin,		1	[illegible]			retail
Rum, Ja. 4th proof		1	1[illegible]			
W. I. 3d do				1		
Domestic,			[illegible]		80	ready sale
Whiskey,			75			
Sugars, Brown,	lb		16			[illegible]
Hav. white,						no demand
Staves, W. O. hhd.	1000	25				[illegible]
W. O. bbl.		1[illegible]				do
R. O. hhd.		1[illegible]				do
Heading,		[illegible]				
Tallow,			2[illegible]			
Teas,		1	7[illegible]			retail
Tobacco,	100 lb	12				[illegible]

Valuable Establishment.

FOR SALE, that well-known Tavern, called

JORDAN'S HOTEL,

with all the out-houses, Stables, &c. Perhaps there is not in the United States, a stand which combines greater advantages, or could be obtained upon more reasonable terms.

The House is spacious and convenient, having two large Halls, with a number of sleeping-rooms, as also some rooms not attached to the principal house. The *Kitchen, Family-House, &c.* are convenient and in good order, and the whole in good repair. There is a large vacant lot immediately upon one of the most principal streets in town, which might be improved for the good of the establishment, as also a large Garden in the rear of the Hotel.

The advantages arising from this establishment are greater than usually belong to situations of this kind. It is situated in the centre of a large and thriving Town; and besides possessing all the benefit of transient, town and country custom, it is the STAGE-HOUSE for Four regular lines of Mail Stages. The Furniture in the Hotel would also be disposed of.

Nothing would induce me to relinquish this advantageous establishment, but the peculiar situation of my family, and a wish to decline a business of this nature.

The terms are extremely liberal, which will be made known upon application to the subscriber. DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, January 15. 31-tf

☞ The Printers of the National Intelligencer, Charleston City Gazette, Wilmington Recorder and Raleigh Star, are desired to give this advertisement three insertions and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Duncan Thompson

HAS for sale, a quantity of ROPE, suitable for Cotton Bales

June 27. 3-tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1817, which if not called for before the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A—James Atkins, Fayetteville, 1; Henry Atkeson, Cumberland county, 3; Daniel Atkeson do 1.

B—John Burrows, Fayetteville, 1; Asahel Baldwin do 1; Young Burt do 1; Buchanan & Porterfield do 1; Mary S Bacot do 2; Philip Benjamin do 3; Wm B. Burch do 1; Jeremiah Benton do 2; Jas. Beggs do 1; John Blake, Cumberland county, 1; Elijah Brazier do 1; Caleb Bethune do 1; Daniel Blue do 1; Charles Blalock do 1; John Bain do 2; John Buie do 1; James Battle do 1; Daniel Buie do 1; John Blue, Robeson county, 1.

C—Wm Cox, Fayetteville, 1; Daniel Camp do 1; Levi Cromell do 1; Darius Cox do 2; Isabella Campbell do 1; Elizabeth Crawford, Cumberland county, 1; Angus Campbell, Robeson county, 1.

D—Peter Defonville, Fayetteville, 4; Nathaniel S. Doan do 1.

E—Henry Elliott, Cumberland county, 1; John Everett do 1.

F—Justin Field, Fayetteville, 1; John Fort do 1; Peter Vidal de Fourvielle do 1.

G—John Graham, Fayetteville, 1; Bryce M. Garner do 1; Wm. Godfrey, Cumberland county, 1; James Graham do 1.

H—Wm Hobbs, Fayetteville, 1; Daniel B. Hampsted do 1; Dr J. Hill do 1; John Harrington do 1; John Holton do 1; Maurice Henderson do 1; Wm. Hughes, Richmond county 1.

J—John Jarrott, Fayetteville, 1; John Ingram do 1; Tapley Johnson, Cumberland county, 1; John B. Johnston do 1; Wm Jones, Bladen county, 1.

K—Daniel Knight, Fayetteville, 1; Alexander Kennedy do 2; Daniel Kyle, Cross Creek, 1; Daniel Keneday, Cumberland county, 1.

L—Neal Love, Fayetteville, 1; Frederick Lane do 1; M. L. Lazarus do 1; Bennet Lea do 1; Lucy Lancaster, Robeson county, 1; Robert Little do 3; Rev Colin Lindsey do 1; John Luster, Cumberland county, 1.

M—Alexander MacDonald Fayetteville, 1; T. T. Mayo do 1; Col. Duncan M'Lean do 1; Rev John MacFarland do 1; Daniel Munn do 1; John M'Neil do 1; Thos. Lloyd Moore do 1; Nancy Moore, Cumberland county, 1; Malcom M'Neil do 1; Duncan M'Dougald do 1; Neil M'Millan do 2; Duncan M'Kinzie do 1; John Murchison do 1; Alex. M'Naughton do 1; George M'Duffie do 1; Daniel MacLeod do 2; D. M'Donald, Robeson county, 1.

N—R. J. Nichols, (of Savannah) Fayetteville, 1; Farmesia Nash do 2; Jeremiah Norman, Cumberland county, 1.

P—David Price, Fayetteville, 1; John Patterson, Cumberland county, 1; Catharine Pharis do 1; Archibald Patterson do 1; Wm Pegram do 1.

R—Abner Richardson, Fayetteville, 1; Rev. James A. Ronaldson do 2; Thomas Richardson, Cumberland county, 1.

S—Charles Smith, Fayetteville, 1; Samuel H. Saunders do 1; Thomas Sampson do 1; [illegible] P. Strong do 2; Reuben Stephens do 1; John D. Shaw do 1; Jonathan & Hugh Smith do 3; Jesse Smith do 1; Sheriff of Cumberland county 1; Norman Shaw, Cumberland county, 1; Stephen Senter do 1; Wm Smith do 1; Alexander Smith do 1; John Sellers, Bladen county, 1.

T—Levy Tull, Fayetteville, 1; Benjamin Toris do 1; Henry Tolar, Cumberland county, 1; Timothy Truelove do 1; John Tolar, sen. do 2.

W—Rev Wm L. Winningham, Fayetteville, 1; Captain Philip Walker do 2; James Ross Wallace do 1; Phineas Ward do 3; John C. Williams do 1; Wm Wilkeson, Cox's Settlement, 1. D. MACRAE, P. M.

Mail Regulations,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Northern and Southern Mails, on the main route, arrive and depart every day; and a southern mail on the route via Cheraw c. h. Camden and Columbia, S. C. and Augusta in Georgia, arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening and departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Letters to go by either of those mails must be deposited in the Post-Office before sun set previous to the mail's departure.

A mail for Wilmington, by stage, will leave here every Wednesday morning and go down by Elizabeth-Town, &c. and on Friday mornings, and go down by Beatty's Bridge, and return here on Monday and Wednesday evenings by the same routes. A mail goes also to Wilmington, once a week, via Sampson c. h. Duplin c. h. and South Washington—It leaves here every Sunday morning and returns on Saturday evenings. Letters to go in either of these mails must be deposited in the Post-Office the night previous to the mail's departure.

The Salisbury or Western Mail, is to arrive here (by contract) at 2 o'clock P M every Friday and depart the same evening at 4 o'clock —it will, therefore, be necessary that Letters for this Mail should be left at the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time of departure.

A Mail for Hillsborough, Buckhorn and Reid's store, Ramsey's store, Tyson's store, Faganville, Waddill's ferry, Pittsboro' Lindley's store, and Clover Garden, will be made up here every Friday afternoon. Letters should be in the Office by 3 o'clock. This Mail arrives on Friday evenings.

A Mail is made up here every Wednesday evening for Tarborough, Bath, Bennsborough, Greenville, Mattamuskeet, Westrayville, Washington, Woodstock and Enfield, N. C. Letters for these places should be lodged in the Post-Office, on the day of departure by 4 o'clock P M

A Mail is made up here every Thursday for Newbern, Edenton, Windsor, Plymouth, Beaufort, Hillsborough, Chapel-Hill, Salisbury, Salem and Williamsborough and for all other Offices in the state (on routes branching off) once a week, east and west from Raleigh and Warrenton (except those before mentioned to be made up on Wednesdays) As this is a day on which there is much to do, it will be necessary that Letters for any of the places contemplated in this regulation should be deposited in the Post-Office by noon of Thursday.

*** All Letters lodged in the Post-Office to be sent by the post, should be plainly directed, with the name of the Post-Office and State to which they are intended to be sent.

The Inland Postage of all Letters destined to be sent out of the country, must be paid when deposited, or they will not be attended to.

The practice of Passengers in Mail Stages carrying Letters, is a great draw back upon the Public Revenue, and ought to be discontinued. Stage drivers and Postriders, are strictly forbid carrying any Letters contrary to the regulations of the General Post-Office. Contractors will be held responsible for their stage drivers and riders, who carry or deliver Letters otherwise than as permitted by law.

DUNCAN MACRAE, P. M

DUNCAN THOMPSON
HAS FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF
Boston Stone Lime unslacked.

Fayetteville, Sept [illegible] [illegible]-tf

WANTED.

A few Shares Cape-Fear and State Bank Stock. Apply to

JAMES BAKER.

December, 24, 1816. 28-tf

L. Newby.

OFFERS for Sale, at reduced prices for Cash or approved negotiable paper,

A few Hogsheads superior Surinam Molasse
A few ditto, sweet flavored St. Croix Rum,
New England ditto in hogsheads and barrels,
Common and superior green coffee, hds. bls and bags,
Muscovado Sugar, in barrels,
A large quantity of Russia and Swedish Iron,
Turk's Island, St. Ubes, Liverpool, and Wilmington Salt.
With his usual supply of other GOODS.

ALSO,

50 casks Rhode Island Stone Lime, at 3 1/2 dollars per cask, by the whole parcel

January 14, 1817.

P. I. Tillinghast, jun,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Train Oil in Barrels and at retail
Sperm oil for lamps
Apple Brandy in Barrels
London Porter and ale
Gin in cases
A few hogsheads choice Molasses
Northern Potatoes in Barrels & by the bushel
50 Casks stone Lime, in excellent order, large casks
Russia & Swedes Iron, Share moulds & spike rods
German, Brister, Crowley & Swedish box steel
Saw-and saws, Jack screws
10 Casks Cut Nails assorted

January 16th, 1817

NOTICE.

IT is my wish that those persons who may hereafter employ my waggoner, (BOSTON) that they give him tickets for his [illegible] instead of money. Let the amount be ever so small a ticket is preferred.

John Matthews.

December 19. 27-tf

D. M'Intosh,

HAS just received from Charleston in addition to his former supply a few Ladies Fashionable *BEAVER, STRAW & SILK HATS*; an assortment of Silks, Merino and Plush Trimmings; White Satin Tippets, trimmed with Ermine; Laced ditto; Ribbons, assorted; which he will sell low for Cash.

Fayetteville, January 16 31-tf

☞ Pay of Militia.

I SHALL attend at the following places, either in person or by agent, for the purpose of discharging the claims of companies [illegible] for military services, performed [illegible] called into the service of United States, during the late war, from the counties of Moore, Richmond and Anson.

At Moore Court-House, on Wednesday the 5th February next,

At Richmond Court-House, on Saturday the 8th February,

At Anson Court-House, on Tuesday the 11th Febuary.

JUNIUS SNEED,
Dist. P. M. [illegible]

Raleigh, January 22, 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the persons who made purchases at the sale of the stock of the late firm of *Pearce & Tillinghast*, that unless they call and pay their Bonds immediately, they will be put in suit, without discrimination.

P. I. TILLINGHAST, Jun.
Surviving Partner.

January 30, 1817

CANDLES, SOAP, &c. &c.

A few Boxes NAPLES CANDLES
do. do. SOAP
10 Boxes Glass Tumblers
1 Box do. Lamps for Entries;
1 Box containing 12 GUITARS, elegant—Just received and for Sale by the subscribers in Hay-Street.

W. F. & B. SALTER.

Fayetteville, 17th Oct. 19-tf

Removal.

JOHN SMITH has removed from the Wes corner of the State House, to his New Store *Person Street*,

OPPOSITE STEEL & BLAKE,

where he is now opening a Handsome Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, just received from New-York—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

He expects the custom of his former friends and of the public in general.

November 7, 1816.

New Cheap Store,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. F. & Benjamin Salter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Terry, Robeson & Co Hay Street, and are now receiving a large Supply of Goods, purchased at New-York, at the present low prices, which they offer on the most favorable terms, for Cash or Country Produce; consisting in part of

Superfine Broadcloths
Low priced ditto
Superfine Casssimeres
Low priced ditto
Ladies' Pel[illegible]
Forest Cloths
Coatings
Plains
Rose and Striped Blankets

Velvets, Stockinets, Flannels, Baizes, Bombazets, Cotton, Madrass and Bandanna hdkfs. A great variety of Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls of every description, plain and fancy Silks, Chintzes, Gingaams, Dimities, Vestings, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Lace Veils and Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shirtings, Irish Lineas, Brown Hollands, Gentlemens' Cravats, Gloves, Straw Bonnetts, Mens' Beaver and Silk Hats, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do. Ladies Parasels, &c.

An extensive assortment of Hardwarde, plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

23 Crates, Boxes Crockery and Glass Ware, well assorted for the Country Trade. Also a general assortment of Groceries

Fayetteville, Oct 8 16—tf.

W. F. and B. Salter,

Hay-street,

Have Just Received and have for sale, a quantity of

N E Rum
W I Rum
Brandy
Gin
Old Madeira Wine
Sugar
Coffee
Young Hyson Tea
Copperas
Window Glass
White Lead, &c.

December 12 24-tf

New Wholesale and Retail STORE.

Summerl, Asson and Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have taken the store lately occupied by Bass and Bow, in Hay-street, nearly opposite the State Bank; where they have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery &c.

which they offer for sale on the most favorable terms, for cash or approved endorsed paper—consisting in part of

Superfine London cloths
Do do cassimeres
Low priced cloths
Do do cassimeres
Flannels
Baizes
Coatings
Plains
Pelice cloths
Rose and Duffel blankets
Bombazetts, twill'd & plain
Super & common vestings
9-8 shirtings
Steam loom do
9-8 and 6-4 ginghams

Calicoes of every description, Irish linens, Brown Hollands, Platillas, Dimities, Shawls, Gentlemens' Cravats, cotton and woolen Hose, half do, 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Baftas, Mamoodees, Gurrahs, Long Cloths, Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Madrass Hdkfs. Bed Ticking, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, Levantines, Florences, Satins, Ribbons, Sarsenetts, Florentines, black and white Lace Veils and Shawls, Levantine and Damask do, silk and thread Lace, French and Canton Crapes, Fancy Muslins, Jaconet and Hair Cord, Cambrics, &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a large quantity of Nails, by the Keg, of the following sizes, viz:

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 & 20dy.

ALSO,

8, 10, 16 and 20dy. Brads.

*** As the majority of the above goods were bought in Philadelphia for cash, S. A. & Co. are determined to sell them for cash, as low as they can be bought for in the state.

Fayetteville, November 7, 1816. 21-tf

THOMAS MAXWELL,

Green-street,

HAS just received from England, and will open in a few days,

A large and general assortment

OF

SADLERY WARE,

Consisting of almost every article in that business—The most of them are elegant and of the newest European fashion—They will be more particularly described in a future advertisement.

Country Sadlers and dealers in these articles will be accommodated, upon as low terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia or New-York.

December 19. 27-tf

Notice.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Nicholas Fitzharris, the co-partnership of Seawell and Fitzharris, was disolved on the 10th inst. All persons indebted to said concern are particularly requested to pay off their respective balances to the subscriber.

It is desirable that the business of the concern be closed as early as possible, the subscriber therefore offers for sale at reduced prices the stock of Goods of said concern consisting of a well selected and general Assortment [illegible] ware and Cutlery. He is now receiving an additional supply and expects in 10 or 15 days to receive the Balance of their assortment.

J. SEAWELL, Surviving Partner.

N. B. A quantity of Negro Cloathing is daily expected.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17. 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the *Fayetteville School Association*, take much pleasure in informing the public that the funds of the School are now in such a situation as to enable them to receive into their School, Free of Charges for tuition, all children whose parents or friends are unable to pay for the same.

That none may feel a delicacy to make the application, the Trustees pledge themselves that it shall not be known to the public or the Teachers in the school (through their means,) who are taught gratuitously from those who are not.

It is confidently hoped that those who may have the management of all such children will not hesitate to make application to the subscriber, who will deliver such certificate as will insure a reception into the School

H BRANSON, Pres.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14 1816. 22-tf

Wholesale STORE.

GEO. T. HEARSEY is now receiving and offers for Sale, at his Store *OPPOSITE THE BANK OF CAPE-FEAR,*

Bow Street,

70 Packages DRY GOODS,
120 Bags Green Coffee,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Loaf Sugar, Iron,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1816. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE business carried on by Duncan Mac Leran, will in future and as usual be conducted under the firm of Duncan Mac Leran and Son, who have formed a Co-partnership.

Duncan Mac Leran,
James Mac Leran.

October 29 1816.

Duncan Mac Leran & Son,

have for sale, at their store, corner of the public square, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

lately received.

Also, a supply of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on very moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

Duncan Mac Leran & Son.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1816. 21-tf

JAMES B. FERGUSON

HAS RECEIVED and offers for sale, at his Store in Bow-Street, an Extensive and well-selected Assortment of

English,
French and
India Goods,

Together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

White and Brown Sugars
Coffee
Teas, of all kinds
Jamaica, West-India & N. E. Rum
Liverpool and Alum Salt

And a very large Assortment of

Iron, Steel and Pot Metal
Havanna Segars by the box, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1816. 26-tf

ONE AMONG MANY BARGAINS!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, next door the State Bank, his

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of

Liverpool Salt
Turk Island do
Iron
Steel
Cutlery
Hardware
Dry Goods
Groceries, &c. &c.

The advantage of having a well selected assortment at hand is evident, as the purchaser hazards nothing by detention or loss—The chief of the stock was recently purchased and is well adapted to the season and custom of the place, together with the advantage of a [illegible] and spacious Store and Ware-House adjoining [illegible] until the 1st day of September next. [illegible] those who wish to [illegible] a desirable purchase to [illegible] owing and important [illegible] Business in this [illegible] to the [illegible] the terms liberal and may be known on application to

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Who has just received and for sale,

60 pair mens' first quality shoes,
60 do best morocco sandals,
36 do white kid do
36 do stiched walking shoes,
60 do color'd morocco slippers,
24 do children's Buskins.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1816. 22—tf.

JOHN R. ADAM,

Hay-Street,

HAS just received by the Ship Trelawney from Liverpool, and is now opening

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Dry Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths and cassimeres
Crates of crockery, elegantly assorted
Table Knives and Forks
Pen Knives, of all kinds
Mowing Scythes 52 to 44 inches
Grass do short
Crosscut Saws 6, 6 1-2 and 7 feet
Hand Saws, long
Mill Saws
Mill saw Files
Hand saw do
Blacksmith do
Rasps
Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 1-4
Stripe do assorted—

Together with many articles of Dry-Goods and Hardware, too numerous to particularize

He has also received from New-York a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, which, together with his former Stock, comprises an extensive and General Assortment.

He has, for the accommodation of his customers, opened another Store, formerly occupied by *David Ochiltree, Esq. at the Corner of Old and Green Streets, opposite Mr. Eccles' Mill,* where he will always keep a general assortment of English and West-India Goods, and Groceries.

Also for sale, a quantity of *SALT & IRON*

Fayetteville, October 24, 1816. 19-tf

New Wholesale and Retail Store.

ROBINS & SAVAGE,

HAVE taken the store lately occupied by Major Thomas J Robeson, on the north side of Hay-street, 4 doors west of the State-House; where they offer for sale,

A general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries and
Hardware,

—ALSO—

20 casks Powder
20 Connecticut Ploughs
5 hhds. Ticklers and Glass Bottles
3 tons Iron, assorted
Nails, do
Shovels, do
500 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt
Turkey Oil Stones, &c.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and purchase.

December 5 25tf

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Tregear and Pearman*, is dissolved. All debts due said firm will be paid to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to receive them, and no debts but those contracted by him, hereafter will be paid.

The Subscriber continues to transact the business and, solicits the continuance of the public favor.

HENRY TREGEAR.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19. 26-tf

☞REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. BOWEN

HAS Removed to Green-street, and taken the store lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq where he offers for sale

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

English, West-India

AND

American Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths, superfine and fine
Cassimeres do do
Flannels
Baizes
Coatings
Plains
Rose and Duffel Blankets
Bombazetts, twill'd and plain
Shirtings
Ginghams
Irish Linens
Crapes
Brown Holland
Bed tickings
Cambrics, of all qualities
Platillas
Madrass handkerchiefs
Calicoes of all kinds
Dimities, Fancy Muslins and cravats.

A general assortment of

Cutlery and Hardware.

Nails and Brads, of all kinds—Together with

Sugar
Coffee
Salt
Molasses and
Rum, wholesale or retail, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce.

November [illegible] 22-tf

John Bowen and Co.

INFORM their friends and the public that they have opened a Store in the New Brick Buildings at the foot of Hay-Mount, where they shall always keep on hand

A Large and General Assortment of

English and West-India Goods,

Together with every necessary article of

Hardware and Cutlery.

ALSO—A large assortment of Groceries—Iron—Salt &c

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1817. 29-tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAKER has removed to the Store on *Green Street*, (lately occupied by R. Halliday deceased,) where he offers for Sale on the most moderate Terms, a General Assortment of

Dry Goods
Hardware and
Groceries.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1816. 28-tf

Hugh M'Guire

Is now RECEIVING and Offers for Sale,

1500 lbs Muscovado Sugar, superior
1000 prime Green Coffee
3 Puncheons St Croix Rum (well flavored
2 Hhds N E do
1 Hhd Gin
250 lbs best Goshen Cheese
150 soft shell Almonds
5 boxes Bloom Raisins
3 Quintals Codfish

Irish Potatoes, &c &c—which will be sold low for cash or produe

He anticipates a New-Year's Gift from those indebted to him, particularly from those whose accounts are of long standing, as indulgence causes neglect

January 1, 1817

D. OCHILTREE,

IN addition to his former supply, has just opened Twenty Pieces very handsome CURTAIN CALICOES, at reduced prices. Also, a few pieces super WHITE & BLUE PLAINS.

December 25, 1816. 28-tf

Particular Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly calls upon all persons indebted to him or to the firm of *Seawell & Fitzharris*, to come forward without delay and adjust their accounts. It will be absolutely necessary that these demands should be put into the hands of the Law, unless prompt payment is made.

JAMES SEAWELL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26. 28-tf.

Dr. Wm. J Polk,

MOST respectfully offerrs his services in the several branches of his profession to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity and solicits a due portion of their support—Application to be made next door above Dr M'Kay's, Bow-street, nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

Attendance on the poor, gratis.

January 9 30-tf